1878—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF NEW BEDFORD.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1878.

Officers of the Free Public Library

FOR THE YEAR 1878.

TRUSTEES.

Ex officio. Term expires January, 1879.

GEORGE B. RICHMOND, Mayor of the City.
THOMAS R. RODMAN, President of the Common Council.
JOHN HASTINGS, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

Elected by the City Council.

WARREN LADD,	Term expires January, 1879.
OLIVER A. ROBERTS,	Term expires January, 1879.
ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.,	Term expires January, 1880.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN,	Term expires January, 1880.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR,	Term expires January, 1881.
GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,	Term expires January, 1881.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.

COMMITTEES.

On the Library—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Geo. Howland, Jr., Morgan and Rodman.
On the Building—Messrs. Hastings and Rodman.
On Binding and Blanks—Messrs. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., and Morgan.
On the Museum—Messrs. Morgan, Roberts and Dunbar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK, MARY E. BROWN.

REPORT.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN,— The Trustees of the Free Public Library respectfully present to you this, the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of that institution.

The history of the Library during the year now about to close, like that of all the years which have preceded it, has been one of progress. Ever since it came into existence, the conviction of its vast importance has steadily grown stronger in the minds of the people, and its effectiveness and influence have correspondingly increased.

Its wants have always been cheerfully recognized, and its requests favorably responded to by the City Council. It has received generous contributions from sources both at home and abroad; and bountiful bequests and donations of money have made its future bright and secure. The people of our beautiful city have done themselves honor in establishing the Free Public Library and providing so liberally for its maintenance. They do themselves still greater honor by the general and wisely directed use they make of it.

For a community can be exalted to no higher pinnacle of honorable repute than to be known as a reading community; such a repute presupposing the exercise of the noblest and most substantial elements of intellect and character. Books are the storehouse of the world's wis-

dom. They contain the records of the mistakes and failures, as well as of the successes of the race. Those who are conversant with them are led steadily to reenforce the activities of their own minds with the significant suggestions derived from the past. Moreover, one cannot be habitually familiar with improving books without being lifted up to a higher plane of thought and feeling, and acquiring those refined and innocent tastes, which tend to render all depraving influences revolting and to be shunned.

The following statistics furnish a perspicuous record of the operations of the Library during the year 1877 :

Whole number of books taken during the year,		60,983
Daily average (11 months, Library closed one month,)		220
Total number of cards issued,		15,872
Increase over last year,		902
Volumes added during the year, exclusive of periodicals,		
By purchase,	1,093	
By gift,	149	
Total number of books in the Library,		37,060
Number of newspapers on the stand,	14	
Added this year,—Providence Journal, Fall River News.		
Number of periodicals on the tables,	104	
Added this year,—Times, Weekly Edition, London; The Nineteenth Century; Mind.		

The Trustees appeal with confidence to these statistics as evidence that the affairs of the Library have never been more efficiently administered, or its privileges better appreciated, than during the past year. Yet while they indicate the activity of its operations, they are very far from giving a complete view of the work performed. For instance, the number of those who visit the Library to consult books, but not to take them out, is very large. There is no record kept of this class of citizens, but the Librarian reports that there has been a marked increase in the number of books thus consulted on the premises. It is estimated by him to be fully half of the number delivered.

We regard this method of profiting by the advantages which the Library affords, as one of the most important and hopefully significant of all the uses to which it is devoted. For such a mode of the consultation of books indicates thoughtful study of subjects in the light of reason, and therefore the highest forms of intellectual action. Furthermore, the process begets a habit of having recourse to the treasures of the past, and familiarity with one of the best uses of books is attained.

We are happy to mention the interesting fact that a large part of this class of visitors to the Library consists of pupils from the schools, who are required by their teachers to furnish written exercises in connection with their lessons, demanding a research into facts and a comparison of authorities. The statement is as creditable to the schools as to the Library; for no better evidence could be had that the instruction given by the teachers who encourage this kind of intellectual inquiry is of the most discriminating and improving quality. These scholars obtain incidental benefit while pursuing their direct investigations; and it is observable that the range of their inquiries extends very often to other topics than those which they have specially in mind, and thus a profitable stimulus is given to the character of their general reading.

The Librarian makes the following classification of the books taken from the Library:

Theology and Philosophy	3	per cent.
Arts and Sciences	5	"
History	4	"
Biography	9	"
Voyages and Travels	4	"
Works of Fiction	72	"
Miscellaneous	3	"
	100	

We are aware that these may be deemed superficial sta-

tistics; that we need, in relation to the important social problem which they suggest, something deeper than a simple numerical statement. "It would be especially cheering, if we could be assured that we were every year penetrating with the quickening influence of our books a little lower in our social strata, and at the same time elevating still higher the taste of our readers."

Statistics show that the taste for reading in one community is the same as that of others in similar social conditions. Search where you will, you find about three quarters of the selections of books to be prose fiction and juvenile books.

The question forcibly occurs,—Shall the operations of the Library be so directed as to thwart the predominating tastes of the readers of books? Many, no doubt, will immediately respond in the affirmative; for an impression prevails among a large class in every community that the great majority of works of fiction are of a trashy and sensational character. We dare to pronounce their convictions to be prejudiced and one-sided. There is, doubtless, a large amount of depressing fiction in our circulation; but, at the same time, the novel is more and more coming to be the vehicle for the dissemination of the noblest thoughts of the age, as well as the intelligent discussion of great social problems, in the form most likely to win readers and carry conviction home to the largest number of minds and hearts.

To exclude works of fiction from the Library, therefore, would be to curtail its positive advantages. At the same time, we recognize the necessity of a judicious care in the supply of works of this description, and we have added to our list of novels only those which we believe to be wholesome and useful, and which may stimulate to something better and higher.

The sensational element occupies a very small space in

our circulation, yet even that has its advantages. For, were we to exclude it wholly, we should drive away a class of readers who most need to be brought within reach of the improving influences of the Library. While they find enough of the sensational to encourage their visits, they often fail to obtain the books of which they are in search, and are led to take those of a more improving character. We are happy to record a marked advancement in this connection, the works of fiction now oftenest called for being the best of their class.

In the report of the Trustees two years ago, it was noticed with regret that our circulation fell far behind that of some of our sister cities. Since that time our increase has been about sixteen thousand. It must be remembered that these figures indicate not the demand for books, but the supply we furnish. Had we consented to augment the accession of fiction and add extra copies of very popular books in any department, the extent of our circulation would have been limited only by the supply.

We have added during the year all the issues of current literature for which there seemed likely to be any call, and have purchased as many standard works as we have had opportunity to buy judiciously. We have exercised a larger liberty in the direction of luxury than would be reasonable or just, were the money used raised by taxation. Among the many valuable additions to the Library, may be noticed the following:

Smith and Cheetham—Dictionary of Christian antiquities.
Smith and Wace—Dictionary of Christian biography.
Boot—Genus carex.
Hooker—Icones plantarum; Genera plantarum.
Edwards—A thousand miles up the Nile.
Warren—Underground Jerusalem.
Guillemin—World of comets; Physical forces.
Schaff—Creeds of Christendom.
Crowe and Cavalcaselle—Life of Titian.
Symonds—Renaissance in Italy.

Perkins—Tuscan and Italian sculptors.
Publications of the Hanserd Knollys society.
Knight—American mechanical dictionary.
Boyne—The Yorkshire library.
Guizot—History of France.
Bayle—Dictionnaire historique et critique.
Moreri—Le grand dictionnaire historique.
Prime—Pottery and porcelain.
Narjoux—Journey of an architect.
Wallace—Distribution of animals.
Austin—Jurisprudence.
Marryat—Pottery.
Weigel—Serapeum.
Schlieman—Myceuæ.
Local history and genealogy. 94 vols.

In the reports of the last three years, the Trustees have urged upon the City Council the great need of the Library for more and better accommodations. A growing library like a growing city is liable continually to find itself cramped for houseroom, and the time has arrived when the whole of our Library Building is required for its own special purposes. A proper system in the classification of books does not admit of their being huddled on the shelves in the order in which they may be purchased, and our additions will soon fill all the shelves there are or can be placed in the room.

When we say a proper system, we mean an available system; one which will enable the Librarian to answer the call for books. Disregard such a system—follow the lead of the thoughtless impression prevailing in many minds, that there is room enough in the Library so long as there are vacant spots in which books can be stowed away—cram the shelves without regard to classification of subjects and departments, and you proportionally paralyze the operations, and negative the advantages the Library is intended to bestow. A special committee of the Trustees has been appointed to consider and report what plan can be adopted, to remedy the evils now beginning to be severe-

ly felt. They will probably report to the City Council early in the year.

It is incumbent upon us in this connection to advert to the fact that the interest on the Sylvia Ann Howland bequest, accruing from the date when it was received by the City Treasurer, to that when the ordinance respecting its care and custody took effect, has never been paid to its beneficiaries. The proportion due to the Library amounts to more than twenty-five hundred dollars, and the Trustees have felt called upon to petition for its payment. There is no mooted point in the premises. The obligation is a plain one. The City Solicitor, in a written opinion, fully sustains the position assumed by the Trustees. The Board were in hopes that the City Council would recognize the justice of the claim, and authorize the City Treasurer to credit the amount to the Library account. So far as we know, no action has been taken, except the reference of the petition to the Committee on Finance. If the money is legally due the Library, it would seem that the Council has but one duty before it, and that is to pay it. At least, it appears that the question should be definitely settled. As the matter stands at present, the good name of the city is compromised, for the obligation is one of honor, as well as of justice.

It is our grateful duty to record that in January last, the Library received from James B. Congdon, who has been identified with its management and interests from its commencement, a donation of five hundred dollars. This donation was gratefully received and appropriately acknowledged. In accordance with his written request, the City Council (as soon as was practicable) passed an ordinance, placing the fund in the same position as to control and management as is held by the other trust funds in the custody of the city for the same object, to be known as the James B. Congdon Fund. This donation adds yet

another to the long list of benefits conferred on the Free Public Library by this honored citizen, who has bestowed upon it treasures of thought, attention, and care, of far more value than large pecuniary gifts. His name is indissolubly associated with the records of its progress, and will long be held in grateful remembrance.

In the appendix will be found a detailed statement of our expenditures during the past year, and a clear statement of the present condition of the several trust funds, also a list of donations received, with the names of the donors.

Submitted in behalf of the Trustees.

ALANSON BORDEN,
President of the Board.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1877.

STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

1877.			
Jan 1st.	Cash on hand,		$142.26
	Receipts from books lost and sales of catalogues and bulletins,		13.66
	Fines,		188.35
			$344.27
	Paid for Expressage,	$17.20	
	Stationery,	29.71	
	P. O. box, and postage,	24.35	
	Rent of room, Cummings building,	42.00	
	Cartage,	5.35	
	Books,	39.33	
	Atlases,	16.00	
	Catalogues,	21.00	
	Directories,	12.50	
	Binding,	3.00	
	Incidentals,	14.06	226.50
1878.			
Jan. 1st.	Cash in hands of librarian,		$117.77

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

1877.		
January 1.	Cash on hand,	$363.62
27.	One half net receipt from dog licenses,	751.46
March 18.	Annual appropriation,	3,400.00
		$4,515.08

Bills approved	January 25,	$572.21	
"	February 24,	74.22	
"	March 31,	805.79	
"	April 29,	74.50	
"	May 29,	59.63	
"	June 30,	1,010.49	
"	September 29,	756.25	
"	October 27,	118.13	
"	November 30,	23.90	
"	December 28,	732.25	4,227.37
			$287.61

TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.

1877, Jan 1st.	Balances on hand:	
	Sylvia Ann Howland fund,	$10,735.78
	George Howland Junior fund,	197.17
	Charles W. Morgan fund,	96.74
		$11,029.69

SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

1877.		
Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$10,735.78
	One year's interest,	3,000.00
Feb. 14th.	Cash returned to City Treasurer,	11.77
		$13,747.55

Bills approved (for books, periodicals and binding,) viz.:

January 25th,	$330.08
February 24th,	479.47
March 31st,	267.61
April 19th,	294.32
May 29th,	359.51
June 30th,	250.90
July 28th,	75.08
September 29th,	293.97

October 27th,	217.41	
November 30th,	266.39	
December 28th,	190.79	3,025.53
		$10,722.02

The detailed statement of expenditure from the income of this fund is as follows:

Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	$284.61
D. Van Nostrand,	49.67
Scribner, Armstrong & Co.,	19.43
Charles L. Woodward,	27.22
John Allyn,	121.99
David G. Francis,	17.45
G. P. Putnam's Sons,	455.36
J. W. Bouton,	252.27
S. Hutchinson,	552.78
Little, Brown & Co.,	44.48
J. M. Lawton, Jr.,	537.77
Edwin Dews,	97.85
Collins & Allen,	53.34
Scribner & Co.,	3.20
Massachusetts Historical Society,	4.00
New England Subscription Agency,	146.80
Schoenhof & Moeller,	22.12
Eben P. Raymond,	3.00
Patent Office Reports,	25.00
Benj. R. Tucker,	5.00
Essex Institute,	6.00
Geo. M. Elliot,	43.50
Academy of Natural Sciences,	5.00
Alexander Denham,	6.07
Loring, Short & Harmon,	5.00
E. W. Nash,	16.65
Boston Society of Natural History,	3.00
American Library Journal,	5.00
Peter G. Thompson,	108 50
Maine Historical Society,	6 00
J. S. Greene,	6.30
T. P. Weigel,	40.92
Magazine of American History,	5.00
J. Munsell,	40.25
S. T. Congdon,	5.00
	$3,025.53

GEORGE HOWLAND JUNIOR FUND.

1877, Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$197.17
	One year's interest,	96.00
Balance unexpended Jan. 1st, 1878,		$293.17

CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

1877, Jan. 1st.	Unexpended balance of income,	$96.74
	One year's interest,	60.00
Balance unexpended Jan. 1st, 1878,		$156.74

JAMES B. CONGDON FUND.

Accrued interest,	$6.25
Same,	15.00
	$21.25

Total unexpended balances in the control of the Board of Trustees:

1878, Jan. 1.	Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library fund,	$10,722 02
	George Howland Junior fund,	293.17
	Charles W. Morgan fund,	156.74
	James B. Congdon fund,	21.25
		$11,193.18

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, Jr.,
Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Free Public Library, Jan. 1st, 1878.

NECROLOGY.

In the last report of the trustees, the author of the Necrology writes:

> The hope is expressed that this interesting and valuable feature of these reports will be retained, and that these "discourses of the dead" will not be restricted to those who may have been connected with the library. Let a niche be found for all who, like those whose names have already had honorable mention, shall have left behind them a record, the perusal of which shall revive pleasant memories and prompt to noble deeds.

BENJAMIN RODMAN.

Born on the island of Nantucket 25th of November, 1794; died in New Bedford September 28th, 1876.

He came to this town at a very early age with his parents, Samuel Rodman, Senior, and Elizabeth (Rotch) Rodman, when they removed from Nantucket to make New Bedford their place of residence.

Though so early removed from his native island, he always felt a strong attachment to his birthplace. He was proud of its past career, and the brave men who made this little piece of land celebrated throughout the world by their deeds of daring on every ocean. He was not satisfied if he could not yearly visit the island and there hold converse with old friends, and listen to the stories of the past, so full of historic and romantic interest.

Benjamin Rodman continued to live in New Bedford

during the whole of his long life, with the exception of a year in his earliest manhood spent as a volunteer teacher in the Friends' school at Providence, just then starting. This experience was a lifelong and cherished memory, and one that he looked back upon with great pride and satisfaction. He had a list of the names of his pupils and some particulars regarding them, and directed that after his decease it should be presented to the trustees of the school. They acknowledged its receipt in grateful and respectful terms.

Mr. Rodman was for many years a prominent merchant, full of enterprise, and largely interested in navigation, both in the whaling and merchant service, and extensively engaged in manufactures in Fall River and Wareham. He was a trustee of the Friends' Academy from 1817 until the time of his death, a period of fifty-nine years; also one of the original incorporators of the New Bedford Institution for Savings in 1825, and the only one of the thirty-one left at the time of his death, with the exception of our venerable and highly respected friend and fellow-citizen William H. Allen, now in his ninety-second year. Mr. Rodman was a trustee from the foundation to 1876, and one of the vice-presidents of this sound and prosperous institution.

Although never an officer of the Free Public Library, he took a deep interest in its operations, proud of its success, appreciating its importance, and freely making use of its instrumentalities, for he was a great reader, and in his later life a student in some directions. After his death his daughters sent an invitation to the trustees to visit his library and make such a selection as our librarian might see fit; the result of which was, there was added to this library a large number of valuable and rare books. It should be mentioned that Mr. Rodman had requested that some of these should be presented to the library.

In his early and middle life he took great interest in town affairs. He was chosen as a State senator, and was one of the executive council of Governor Edward Everett.

Mr. Rodman was the father of Colonel William Logan Rodman, who fell at the head of his regiment at Port Hudson in the late rebellion, and whose memory is cherished by all, and whose name is honored by one of the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city.

Much more could be recorded of Mr. Rodman's life, but it cannot be related better than by giving this extract from an obituary notice which appeared in a Boston paper, written by his esteemed friend and pastor the Rev. William J. Potter.

The *Index* has already announced the death of Benjamin Rodman, of New Bedford, and spoken of his interest in the principles it represents. But of a character so marked and faithful as was his, something more may well be said.

Mr. Potter then speaks of Mr. Rodman's deep interest in the Free Religious Association, and his large distribution of the annual reports, and then goes on to say:

The same thing he was accustomed to do with other liberal books and pamphlets that attracted his attention. Many persons are indebted to him for such publications, without, perhaps, in all cases knowing from whom they came. A book that specially pleased him in these latter years was General Hitchcock's *Christ the Spirit.* Reading this book for the first time some three years ago, from a copy loaned him by a friend, and finding that it was out of print in the market, he secured a new edition by agreeing with the publisher to pay a portion of the cost.

He was little of a mystic himself, yet this mystical book attracted him, probably because of its affinity with his Quaker doctrine of the Inner Light, to which he gave a very large and liberal interpretation. For Mr. Rodman was born and bred a Quaker, and, though for many years he had not been identified with the Society of Friends, he was very fond of tracing his theological ancestry to George Fox. Fox was one of his heroes whom he never ceased to admire and never outgrew. In the great division that took place among the Quakers in this country fifty years ago, he and other members of his family warmly

espoused the liberal side, maintaining that this was true Quakerism. But they were outnumbered by the Orthodox in the New Bedford meeting and were disowned. To one of this group of freethinking Quakers,—Mary Rotch, a woman of great strength of intelligence and character,—I heard Ralph Waldo Emerson, a few weeks since, express his own large personal indebtedness for mental stimulus. In his pulpit days Mr. Emerson spent considerable time in New Bedford, preaching in the Unitarian church there, and was often a guest at her house. Previous to this time, most of these liberal Quakers had connected themselves with the Unitarian society, at the advent of Rev. Orville Dewey as its minister, in 1823. Mr. Rodman was one of this number, and ever afterward was counted a member of the latter society,—popularly called Unitarian, but legally entitled "First Congregational"; but none the less did he consider himself a good Quaker, after the order of Fox and Penn. It was one of his common sayings that "the whole world is turning Quaker." Neither by temperament nor conviction could he be a denominational man. His religious sympathies were too broad, his demand for liberty of thought too thorough for that. To the last he retained his interest in new fields of inquiry. Seldom do we find men keeping so much of their youthful enthusiasm for ideas through maturity and into old age.

Mr. Rodman had a vigorous and athletic nature, physically and mentally. He was as vigorous in expression as he was intense in conviction, and often became impassioned and boisterous in speech. He could dislike with as much fervor as he liked, and was in danger of not doing full justice to an opponent. There was with him no concealing of opinions for the sake of suavity of social intercourse. But this plain and sometimes bitter speaking had its root in the utter sincerity and robustness of his moral nature, which could brook no flattery nor shams. He was no diplomat. Yet he was respected for thorough honesty, for his uprightness and *downrightness* in all his business affairs as in matters of opinion. In his earlier years, becoming embarrassed in business, he went to prison at the instance of an importunate creditor, though plenty of friends offered the financial help requisite to prevent it. But he took the ground that the law, as it then was in Massachusetts, was very unjust, since the rich man, with numerous friends of wealth and social position, could easily escape imprisonment for debt, while the poor man, having no such relief, would be thrown into jail; and so he resolutely refused the proffered aid and took his place in the debtor's cell. While there he wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Voice from the Prison," on the subject of the law concerning debt, which helped to awaken public sentiment on the matter, and was instrumental in securing better legislation. At one time he was a State senator, and at another a member of the Governor's council.

With all his plainness and bluntness of speech, his sympathies were

quick, and he was genuinely benevolent. There was no stint in his giving for the objects in which he believed. It was a pleasure to go to him to solicit aid for any such object,—or rather to suggest, for solicitation was not necessary. In such cases there were no excuses to hold back his ready hand. To the poor and unfortunate he was a staunch friend. Not many knew how much he was doing to befriend the needy. Only by accident did his family discover many of his generosities. His extensive and pleasant grounds, once quite out of town, had become nearly surrounded by a factory village and the dwellings of the poorer class of people. Yet no gate barred free access to them. Poor worn women came to sit under the shade of his trees and enjoy his flowers and fruits, and children played upon his lawns. He had let it be understood, without any public notice, that children were especially welcome there on Sunday, and I have seen flocks of them there from the neighboring tenement houses on a pleasant Sunday afternoon, behaving with perfect propriety, yet freely enjoying themselves. Once on directing my attention to them he called them his Sunday-school; and sometimes he would go out and talk with them. The following anecdote of his benevolence has recently come to my knowledge. An Orthodox gentleman was inquiring of one who knew him better, what were Mr. Rodman's religious views, and looked grieved and sober on hearing the answer, as if for one holding such views there could be little hope in respect to the future world. An old Scotch weaver, who was standing by and heard the conversation, thereupon broke in: "I don't know where Mr. Rodman went to church, nor what he believed; but I know that between 1861 and 1865 there were a half dozen good milch cows in his barn, and that the great bulk of their milk was distributed among the poor; and I would rather have that as a passport to heaven than all the creeds."

For several years our friend has led a retired and quiet life, enjoying his rural home and his favorite books, and the correspondence still kept up with old friends; and thus with cheerful serenity he has awaited the great change, which now, after nearly eighty-two years of brave living, has quietly and beautifully come to him.

Donations for the year 1877.

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Allen, Zachariah,	1		
American Antiquarian Society,		3	
American Congregational Association,			1
American Peace Society,		1	
American Philosophical Society,		2	
Apprentices' Library, New York City,	1		37
Board of Education, Cincinnati,	1		
Boardman, Samuel L.,	19		
Boston Public Library,			7
Bradlee, C. D.,			8
Brookline Public Library,			1
Buckminster, J.,	1	4	4
Burt, Samuel P.,			1
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Cameron, Roy M.,			1
Chicago Public Library,			1
Cincinnati Young Men's Mercantile Library Association,			1
City of Newton,	1		
Clifford, Charles W.,			2
Cobden Club,			2
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	16		
Congdon, James B.,	2	1	23
Crapo, W. W.,	12	2	1
Denham, Edward,			2
Dennison, T. R.,			2
De Peyster, J. Watts,	1		6
Dexter, Franklin B.,			3
Dunbar, George H.,	3		4
Durfee, William F.,			1
Durfey, Richard T.,			2
Earnshaw, William,	1		
Farrington, W. H.,	1	1	26
Fessenden, C. B. H.,			1
Fletcher Free Library,	1		1

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Free Religious Association,			1
Greene, Samuel A.,	1		7
Hale, Edward Everett,			1
Harrison, George L.,	1		
Hartford Young Men's Institute,			3
Harvard College,			2
Holcombe, William F.,			1
Hough, George T.,			23
Howland, George, Jr.,			1
Index Association,	1		
International Exhibition Company,			1
Kempton, Horatio A.,		14	53
Lancaster Public Library,			2
Lawrence Public Library,			5
Lee, L. A.,			1
Library Company, Philadelphia,			2
Lowell City Library,			2
"Manfred," *pseud.*,	1		
Massachusetts State Library,			1
Memorial Hall Library, Andover,	1		3
Mercantile Library, San Francisco,			1
Mercantile Library Association, New York,			1
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia,			1
Mercury Publishing Company,			1
Mitchell, George H.,			1
Morgan, S. Griffitts,	8		1
Munsell, Joel,			27
Newton Free Library,			1
North, Mrs. Ada,	1		
Peabody Institute, Baltimore,			1
Peabody Institute, Peabody,			1
People's Library, Newport,	1		
Perkins Institution for the Blind,			3
Providence Athenæum,			1
Quint, A. H.,			1
Rawson, S. F.,			1
Reading Library,			2
Roberts, O. A.,			5
Rodman, Edmund,			1
Rodman, Susan,		3	
Rodman, Thomas R,	3	1	
Rogers, F. P. W.,	1		1
Rotch, William,			4

DONORS.	Volumes. Bound.	Volumes. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
Russell Library,			2
Rutter, Josiah,			1
Silas Bronson Library,			1
Smith, Samuel,		1	
Smithsonian Institution,	1		
Sotheran, H. & Co., London,	1		
Springfield City Library Association,			1
Staples, Samuel E.,			1
State Library, Iowa,	1		
State Lunatic Hospital, Northampton,			1
Stephenson, Thomas,			3
Taber, Charles & Co.,			1
Taber, R. B.,			1
Taunton Public Library,			2
Thomson, John H.,		2	9
Tucker, W. W.,	1		
Turner Free Library, Randolph,	1		
United States Government:			
Bureau of Education,	1		
Coast Survey,	1		
Department of State,	1		
Department of the Interior,	54		
Engineer Department,	5		
Patent Office,		3	
Treasury Department,	2		
War Department,	1		
Ward, Elijah,	1		
Watertown Public Library,			1
Webb, Hiram,	1		
Whitcher, W. F.,			2
Willey, Henry,		1	6
Winchester, C. T.,			1
Winchester Home for Aged Women,			1
Woburn Public Library,			1
Wood, Henry T.,	1		
Woodbridge, W. E.,	1		
Worcester Free Library,			1
Worcester Society of Antiquity,			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,			1

Forbes, Mrs. John M. Water color painting of the Handplant of Mexico (Cheirostemon platanoides,) by Mrs. T. E. M. White.

Leslie, Edmund N. Plan of a cemetery, drawn by Capt. David Leslie.

Nye, Gideon, Jr. Bulletin Mensuel de la Société d'Acclimatation, 1877.